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Volume V, Number 2, Summer 1994

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# MacNeil's Notes

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Journal of the  
**Standing Liberty Quarter Collectors Society**

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## MacNeil's Notes

The official publication of the Standing Liberty Quarter Collectors Society, a nonprofit organization dedicated to bringing together and increasing the knowledge of people interested in Standing Liberty quarters.

Dues for the SLQCS are \$10.00 per year and include a subscription to *MacNeil's Notes*. The SLQCS is a member of the American Numismatic Association (membership number C-149211) and the Florida United Numismatists (membership number 12360).

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Send membership application, address change notice, or requests for additional copies of *MacNeil's Notes* to the SLQCS, P.O. Box 14762, Albuquerque, NM 87191-4762. Additional copies and back issues are available at \$3.50 each.

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The officers and editors welcome unsolicited articles and letters to the editor at any time. Deadlines for the Spring, Summer, and Fall/Winter issues are March 1, July 1, and November 1, respectively. Send material to SLQCS, P.O. Box 14762, Albuquerque, NM 87191-4762.

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# MacNeil's Notes

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**On the cover:**

Miss Liberty's wicked stepsisters.

In this issue we feature the sleazy side of numismatics:  
**Counterfeits!**

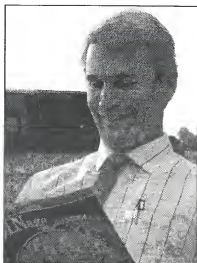
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## President's message

Joe Abbin

Summertime and the living is easy. Maybe at your place, but it's been hotter than the devil in Albuquerque with a new record of 107°F set in June. Oh well, a good time to hide out under the air conditioning and play with your Standing Liberty quarters.

On a more serious note, I have an announcement to make. After December 1994, the SLQCS will cease to exist as a formal organization. No more new *MacNeil's Notes* after the next issue. This has been a hard decision, but it has been brewing for some time and after much discussion, Keith Saunders and I have concluded that the time has come to dissolve the Society.



The reasons are as follows:


- 1) It has become increasingly difficult to find material of interest for *MacNeil's Notes*. We have researched and reprinted all readily available material on the origins of SLQs, Hermon MacNeil, the girls on the quarter, and other historical information. We have also printed all available information on the characteristics of the coins themselves, their rarity, the finest known, etc. A remaining area is value and investment potential, which has been thin, but which will be featured in the December issue of *MacNeil's Notes*.
- 2) Most of the members have been passive with few volunteers for the officer slots and few contributors to the Journal. Even letters to the Journal editor and classified ads have been slow. Many thanks to those of you who have contributed — your material has always heightened and enriched the Journal and we always give first priority to submitted articles. However, with notable exceptions, we

lack sufficient active participation from our members, which leads me to:

- 3) I'm tired and Keith's tired. We have both enjoyed being founders and principals in the Society and have traded jobs and generally split the load, but after five years the job is getting harder. We also recognize that reforming another team to carry on somewhere else would be difficult.

It seems better to quit while we're ahead and leave on a high note rather than wait until the Society dies a slow death with a less and less substantive Journal.

In a discussion with other members at the Long Beach Show in June, the consensus was that we can continue the Society on an informal basis and meet at the Long Beach Shows, FUN, and anywhere interested parties want to gather. There also was interest in publishing a single, bound collection of *MacNeil's Notes* that would be available for sale to new SLQ collectors in the future, thus preserving much of the material we have gathered in a handy form. What do you think?

The December issue of *MacNeil's Notes* will be investor oriented and will include population information on SLQs and other investment-related material. Your ideas, articles, letters, and ads are, as always, welcome. Thanks. 

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## **Standing Liberty quarters: Counterfeits and copies**

### **Big business in the Roaring Twenties**

**Joe Abbin**

I have always been interested in cops and robbers type activities since I was a kid. In my adult life, my interests in the criminal element have directed my energy to serving as a reserve police officer in Albuquerque and a fascination with items like counterfeits, especially of Standing Liberty quarters, my favorite coins!

Although I only own two SLQ counterfeits myself, I was offered the opportunity to study a substantial collection of them by J. P. Martin, an authenticator at the American Numismatic Association in Colorado Springs, Colorado. J. P. allowed me to borrow a collection of 28 SLQ counterfeits assembled by Abe Kosoff, the well known coin dealer formerly of Encino, California.

There were no Type I SLQs in this set although they are known to exist and I examined two well done versions of a 1916 and a 1917 when I returned the Kosoff Collection to the ANA. One of the National Collectors Laboratories fact sheets, Counterfeit Analysis, Report No. 13, formerly available through the Society, has photos and describes a very well done 1917 Type I SLQ counterfeit. As I mentioned, there were 28 "coins" in the Kosoff collection, but there were several duplicate dates (not necessarily from the same source) with 1926 at seven each and 1920 at five each being the most plentiful. Both 1923 and 1925 had two each and the rest of the coins only had one each of the dates represented. Many dates and mint marks were not represented. There were five coins with unidentifiable dates. Photos of some of the ANA coins plus two coins from my own collection were photographed by Tom Mulvaney (see ad on Page 3) and are shown in Figures 1 through 14. These figures include comments on the individual coins plus their weight in grams.

Some general comments on the coins follow. The majority of the coins appear to be "white metal" cast pieces and most are underweight. Some had a bright plating or "wash" applied, probably silver. Most were heavily worn, grading about good, indicat-

ing that they had circulated heavily and/or had poor wear characteristics. Only three bore mint marks and these three had "S" marks. This may indicate that most originated in the eastern U.S. because a counterfeiter would like his product to "fit in" and not attract attention. Of course, leaving the mint mark off would be easier for the counterfeiter. There were no full heads which is not surprising, based on the amount of wear observed on most of the specimens.

All of the coins in this article were apparently meant to deceive and pass in one way or another for a real quarter.

Although most of the coins were obviously meant to circulate in general trade, at least two of the counterfeits (shown in Figures 1 and 2) may have been produced to cheat slot machines in the 1920s and 1930s. Many of the

slot machines of that era had a glass front where one side of the coin was visible, so that the casino floorwalkers could spot slugs or other bogus coins beings used for gambling. The tokens illus-



Fig. 1. This counterfeit appears to be constructed of copper with a nickel plating or cladding to approximate the size, weight, and color of a real silver coin. The first clad quarter? I have several of these and the thicknesses and weights vary substantially (5.4 to 6.6 gm.).



Fig. 2. 1929, cast white metal, silvery/lustrous, very crude, thin, lightweight, perhaps also a slot-machine counterfeit, 4.15 gm.

trated bear a crude resemblance to an SLQ obverse in one case and a reverse in the other. The other side is blank in both cases.

As mentioned previously, the composition of many of the coins is described as white metal in the photo captions and on many of the envelopes that the coins were received in. Investigating the composition of white metal was both interesting and rewarding. A genuine mint state SLQ weighs 6.25 grams with 5.63 grams being silver and the balance copper. The volume of a genuine SLQ is 0.606 cubic centimeters and the average density is about 10.3 grams per cubic centimeter (6.25 divided by 0.606). Most of the counterfeits weighed between 4.15 grams and 4.92 grams, averaging about 4.55 grams. Assuming the same volume as genuine SLQs (0.606 cubic centimeters) the average density of the counterfeits turns out to be only 7.5 grams per cubic centimeter ( $\text{gm}/\text{cm}^3$ ). This might suggest that the white metal is tin, whose density is  $8.0 \text{ gm}/\text{cm}^3$ , or zinc, whose density is  $6.6 \text{ gm}/\text{cm}^3$ , or alloys based on these two metals. The most probable candidate white metal, however, is pewter, an alloy that contains 91 percent tin, 7 percent antimony, and 2 percent copper. The density of pewter is about  $7.3 \text{ gm}/\text{cm}^3$ , which closely matches the average counterfeit's density of  $7.5 \text{ gm}/\text{cm}^3$ , well within the margin for error in the measurements, assumptions, and calculations. Pewter is readily cast and easily electroplated. It is often found in costume jewelry and other ornamental objects. Pewter is also readily available at a small fraction of the cost of silver, thus assuring a very attractive profit margin for the counterfeiters. Pewter likewise has a silvery-grey appearance and decent wear characteristics, thus further strengthening its claim to be the white metal used in the coins.

The only other candidate white metal would be a zinc die casting alloy but these would be somewhat lighter than the coins I weighed. One of the coins (the 1918-S in Figure 3) weighed a whopping 6.7 grams with a calculated density of  $11.1 \text{ gm}/\text{cm}^3$ . The dark grey corroded appearance and density of this coin would indicate that it is made of lead.

The real mystery coin of the collection is the 1930 (Fig. 4.) which at 5.59 grams weighs almost 90 percent of an actual coin. This suggests nickel or a nickel/copper alloy, such as monel metal, as the composition.



I'll devote the next pages to presenting Mulvaney's photos of the coins. Some are so well done that they are indistinguishable from genuine SLQs in the photo reproductions. Others are so crude that you wonder how anyone had the audacity to try to pass them. And while we're on the subject of passing counterfeits, the question has probably already crossed your mind, "Why would anyone go to the trouble, the expense, and the risk of imprisonment to counterfeit a mere quarter?" Remember that in the '20s a shave and a haircut was two bits. What's the cost now, \$15 to \$25?

*(continued on page 11)*



Fig. 3. 1918-S, lead, dark gray, crude, heavily corroded, but readable mint mark, 6.70 gm.



Fig. 4. 1930, cast unknown metal (perhaps monel metal), gray/mustard colored, 45° reeding, 5.59 gm.



Fig. 5. 1917 Type II, cast white metal, medium gray, defaced by scratches across Miss Liberty's body, 4.47 gm.



Fig. 6. 1920, cast white metal, medium gray/golden, pleasing toning on plating, best appearance of those pictured, 4.44 gm.



Fig. 7. 1923, cast white metal, gray, defaced, 4.60 gm.



Fig. 8. 1924, cast white metal, dark gray, 4.92 gm.



Fig. 9. 1925, cast white metal, gray/silvery, bent, plated, strong date (as Type III should be), 4.28 gm.



Fig. 10. 1926, cast white metal, gray/silvery, very crude, extra metal globs, 4.75 gm.



Fig. 11. 1929, cast white metal, silvery, plated, best luster, 4.92 gm.



Fig. 12. 1927, cast white metal, almost black, 4.65 gm.



Fig. 13. 1928-S, cast white metal, no reeding, my own coin, 4.59 gm.



Fig. 14. 1930-S, cast white metal, silvery/gray, plated, broken in half, cast grain structure evident at the break, 4.30 gm.

The most interesting stories associated with these counterfeits will never be known. Who made these fakes and how did they do it? With most of the weights so unrealistic, how were shopkeepers and others that were used to handling money fooled? Were there some kind of scam tactics that went along with the pass? Did the counterfeiters have the nerve to take their fakes to banks in rolls? How long did they get away with counterfeiting and how many did they make? Since these types of counterfeits are somewhat common and apparently circulated widely, we can assume that they were produced in substantial volumes and probably rewarded their producers handsomely.

If only "coins" could talk! 🍷

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*The following article is excerpted from the June 1967 issue of "COINage," published by Behn-Miller Publishers, Inc., 15840 Ventura Blvd., Encino CA 91316.*

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## **Latin impostor**

### **A mysterious quarter counterfeit**

**Maurice M. Gould**

A numismatic puzzle which has been intriguing New England for the past year involves the Kennedy family of Somerville, Massachusetts.

The late senior Kennedy had worked for the United Fruit Company in Central America between 1925 and 1931 and while stationed there, spent most of his time in Guatemala and Costa Rica, as well as a year's stint in Honduras.

With revolutions and economic changes occurring constantly, situations and problems with the lack of hard currency were created in these countries, along with many of the other countries in Central and South America.

Kennedy, who was a collector at heart, always set aside coins which were of interest to him, including commemorative half dollars, counterstamped Peru sols, and other unusual pieces which struck his fancy. Evidently a great many coins were hoarded and it was difficult to even get them to use for barter.

Eventually he returned to his home in Massachusetts, where he lived for many years, and brought with him all of the souvenirs and numismatic pieces he had collected. He lived for many years in the Boston suburban area where the souvenirs of his past were stored, and many times he and his son spent delightful hours reminiscing and poring over the tangible evidences of the years he spent in foreign countries.

When he passed away, the coins came into the possession of his son, Stephen M. Kennedy, who inherited his father's enthusiasm and interest in the study of numismatics. He would pore over the coins, cataloging and classifying them, eventually having them set up in the form of a collection.

We now come to the coin which excited me when I first met young Kennedy in a coin shop in Wakefield, Massachusetts. We

had an interesting discussion and I went away feeling that there was much more to the story than we had anticipated at the time.

At first glance, the coin looks like a 1920 Standing Liberty Quarter, crudely struck, but there is something about it that is different and one would insist upon examining it further. The coin is quite scrambled and lacks much detail. Another interest-



Both sides of the mystery coin are shown above. Below are obverse and reverse of a 25-cent Republic of Honduras coin on which the crude fake was attempted.



Photo credit: William A. Scott

ing point is that the orientation is the same as a prosaic Standing Liberty Quarter. The weight is the same and as far as can be determined, the silver content is equal.

This coin has been examined carefully with a 10-power and with a 15-power glass and the great majority of the lettering is to be found in the same location as a regular coin. What then makes it different?

Upon further examination it was seen that the impression of Liberty's arm and shoulder is quite crude and that the word "Republic" on the obverse of the coin stands out as though it has been overstruck over another coin. Also, the word "cents" is located across Liberty's head and further details of another coin can be seen in outline with the shadows of the flags of Honduras, which are faintly shown on top of the square pillars.

This U.S. quarter dollar also shows on the reverse a dented edge, rolled letters, and a disfigurement of the eagle, which seems to indicate that whatever happened to this coin was done under extreme pressure, thus causing a blurred and jumbled strike.

Among the other coins in the collection was a 25-cent Republic of Honduras piece dated 1898. This piece is silver and the same size as our Standing Liberty Quarter, and logically we would assume that this quarter dollar was struck over a Honduras 25-cent piece.

The following facts should be presented to substantiate the previous information:

Counterstamps and overstrikes are well known in Central and South America and in Honduras, for example, the 2 centavo pieces dated from 1910 to 1920 have many overdates and counterstruck pieces, especially the 1919 and 1920 dates, which are struck over 1910 coins.

Also, when there was a lack of coinage, Central American countries would counterstamp foreign coins, so they might be used for their own coinage.

Many of these overstruck pieces look crude and jumbled just as this 1920 25-cent piece.

To the best of my knowledge, the letters which show through the quarter check out with the Honduran silver piece.

Adding to the puzzle is the fact that the coin does not appear to have been struck in the U.S. Mint and yet, what point would



there be to counterfeiting an American 25-cent piece in the Republic of Honduras?

A great many collectors, dealers and numismatists have examined this coin, many coming up with different theories. Possibly among the readers there is someone who has worked in Central and South America at the time the elder Kennedy did and could possibly have the answer to this numismatic puzzle. Is it also possible that someone else has another one of these unusual coins? *✍*

## **Standing Liberty game token**

**Miss Liberty not flattered by this imitation**



The figure depicts a brass token that probably originated in South or Central America. It bears a loose resemblance to the obverse of a Standing Liberty quarter. The reverse is blank. These tokens, and many others like them, were and are generally used as "play money" for games. They are clearly not meant to pass for genuine coins, although some of the counterfeits in Abbin's article are not much better.

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## **An American adventure: In search of Standing Liberty quarters**

**Charles Huff**

**M**y interest in Standing Liberty quarters was rekindled about two years ago at our weekly coin club meeting. Having collected coins since the late 1950s, Standing Liberty quarters were certainly not strangers to me. In the 1970s, I purchased a complete set (except for the 1916 and overdate) in Fine or better condition and have gradually upgraded most of them over the years including a nice VF 1916, but my interest in SLQs was still not particularly keen.

My local coin club (Greenville, South Carolina) claims to be the most active coin club in America, and it backs up that claim by pointing out that it meets every Tuesday (not just monthly or twice a month as most clubs do) and averages 40-55 attendees at every meeting. The club hosts an annual show each February (45 tables — always a sellout) and also hosts, in October, the annual state show (75 tables and again, always a sellout). Forgive the “plug”, but I’m proud of my local club!

While serving as one of the two auctioneers that evening two years ago, I noticed a circulated 1917 Type I Standing Liberty quarter that a member had placed on the auction table. The coin was not an exceptionally high circulated grade, perhaps F-VF, but the detail on the coin was remarkable. Every rivet on the shield was sharp as a tack, and the coin detail simply “jumped out” at you almost as if Miss Liberty was about to walk right off the coin!

Although I did not buy that particular coin, it reminded me how beautiful these coins are, some even in much less than new condition.

After giving the matter some thought and doing some research, I decided to work on putting together a complete uncirculated set (with the exception of the key dates — after all, I’m far from being rich). I also decided to buy only slabbed pieces, mostly PCGS or NGC, although I did eventually buy one really nice ANACS coin that I thought was exceptional for the grade. Specifically, I’m acquiring uncirculated Standing Lib-

erty quarters in MS63 for the rarer dates and MS63 or MS64 for the more common dates.

Overall, I have made pretty good progress. As I write this article, I need only seven more dates, with two of them being the so-called "common" dates (excluding the 1916, overdate, and 27-S).

A few trends have developed during my search of price lists, advertisements, and coins shows:

- 1) Though my funds available to purchase the coins have been quite limited, occasionally I have found myself unable to locate an acceptable specimen to buy even though I had enough money at the time.

There have been several reasons for this situation:

- a) Many Standing Liberty quarters seem to be more readily available in higher grades (MS64/65) than in the grades that I can afford to buy. I also made a conscious decision, before I started, not to purchase full-head specimens unless they were available for only a slight price premium over a similar nonfull-head coin, and many times this has not been the case (understandably so), but that has eliminated many potential coins.
- b) Despite the fact that the coins are innately beautiful and slabbed coins are available, I have seen some pieces that were graded in my grade range that I would not buy at the assigned grade, usually due to spotting or, in a few cases, just outright overgrading (in my opinion). I actually like toned coins as long as the toning is attractive and looks original, but I shy away from spotted as well as really dark pieces. I remember seeing one coin at a coin show slabbed as MS65. It was probably out of my grade and price range anyway, but the coin was so dark that it took an illuminated magnifying glass to see the coin. I won't argue with the grading service about the technical grade of the coin, but its eye appeal was absolute zero!
- c) In general, uncirculated Standing Liberty quarters are difficult to locate, even at a large show. I usually make at

least two of the three large Atlanta shows each year (over 125 tables), and there have been times when I could only locate two or three pieces on the floor, especially within my target grade range. After I accumulated most of the common dates, the pieces I later located at shows were nearly always those same dates.

- 2) Upon locating a specimen within my target grade range, it was nearly always priced at well above Gray Sheet "ask".

I have been accustomed to purchasing nice, properly graded coins of other series (including Morgan Dollars) at Gray Sheet "bid" or certainly no higher than "ask", but my experience has been different with SLQs. In some cases, even after haggling on the phone, I have had to pay above "bid" or even above "ask" to acquire the coin. For several of the coins I have purchased, it was the only date in my grade range that I had ever seen advertised, so although I paid more than I really wanted to, I wasn't sure when another opportunity would present itself.

- 3) Because I had only minimal luck at coins shows (usually the best avenue since the coins can be examined prior to purchase), I resorted to ordering by mail.

I usually avoid ordering by mail due to the many problems involved. However, purchasing slabbed coins certainly reduces the grading risk, and surprisingly, I have had good results by mail.

However, the key is to call the dealer prior to placing the order, not so much to negotiate a lower price but more to make sure the coin is still available and to discuss the coin (white vs. toned, eye appeal, etc.). Generally I've had excellent results using this method. A \$4 phone call can prevent a more costly error (ordering the "wrong" coin, return registration fees, etc.) and gives the purchaser a much better chance of getting a coin that will satisfy his requirements.

Once the dealer understands exactly what is and what is not acceptable to me, I have not experienced the situation of the dealer misrepresenting the appearance of the coin. In fact, I haven't had to return a single coin. Although I've been happier

with some than others, all have been acceptable. A by-product of this process is that you develop a form of relationship with the dealer who can make notes about your needs and preferences and can then give you some special attention and perhaps even a price break for repeat business (which has happened to me a couple of times, thank goodness).

I was able to purchase two of the scarcer dates from a collector who was selling his personal collection after exchanging letters in advance, and this process worked out well also.

- 4) Based on my very limited experience I am hesitant to extrapolate my experience into general pronouncements, but based on my search for uncirculated SLQs, I'd say with some confidence that properly-graded, attractive (white or toned) specimens are not easy to find, even some of the so-called "common" dates.

I have never seen the population reports from the three major grading services, but I suspect that, compared with other more popular series like Morgan Dollars, these coins are grossly underpriced. I assembled the larger part of a set of uncirculated Morgan Dollars during the 1980s and, by way of comparison, I can unhesitatingly say that it's much easier to find many \$500 Morgan Dollars than a \$500 semikey Standing Liberty quarter.

So, my journey for SLQs for my collection continues. Now that I'm down to just five "better" dates in addition to two of the more common dates, my purchasing has slowed down as I try to accumulate enough capital to add to my collection.

I've had a great deal of enjoyment in trying to make my goal of a complete set (excluding the three key coins), and I look forward to more adventures in the future. *✍*

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## Loose change

### Part 2 of Tom Becker excerpts coming in next issue

The second installment of Tom Becker's article on collecting and investing in SLQs, which ran in the Spring 1994 issue, will be presented in the Fall/Winter issue of *MacNeil's Notes*. The article deals with such issues as population figures, investing strategies, and full-head premiums. It will fit in nicely with the investment-related theme of the Fall/Winter issue.

### Garden State Numismatic Association hosts SLQCS

Member Jim Brandt went out of his way to attract our members and prospective members to a special Northeast meeting of the SLQCS during the Garden State Numismatic Association convention held in New Jersey, July 7 to 10. He wrote up a flyer that we distributed to 55 regional members. Only two members and a guest showed up. Thanks anyway, Jim.

### Collecting back issues?

Back issues of *MacNeil's Notes* are available at \$3.50 each, or \$10 for a one-year set, from the SLQCS, P.O. Box 14762, Albuquerque, NM 87191-4762. Four issues were published in 1990 and three in 1991, 1992, and 1993. We are out of several issues and must fill orders for them by photocopy.

### Need high-quality photos of your collection?

Tom Mulvaney, who took many of the high-quality, high-magnification photographs in *MacNeil's Notes*, has offered his services to all SLQCS members at very reasonable rates. To contact Tom, see his ad on page 3. We'd be happy to arrange for complimentary photos of coins for inclusion in articles you submit for publication.

### Cline's book still free to SLQCS members

For a limited time, J. H. Cline, author of *Standing Liberty Quarters*, is giving away the revised (1986) edition of the softbound copy of his book **only to SLQCS members** for postage, \$1.50. Order copies directly from him at P.O. Box 68, Palm Harbor, FL 34682. Please include a photocopy of your membership card.

## SLQCS belongs to ANA and FUN

Note that SLQCS holds memberships in ANA (#C-149211) and FUN (#12360). Benefits available to our members include access and loan privileges at their libraries and special rates for seminars and publications.

## Letters, we get letters

I am enclosing a photocopy of a Standing Liberty quarter with a planchet flaw. I don't know if it is of any importance.

Ralph Vignola  
Malverne, New York

*President's note: It might make an interesting short article in the next issue. Please send the coin to us at the Albuquerque post office box (see masthead) by the end of September. We will arrange to have it photographed and returned to you.*

Enclosed please find a reference to a "Significant" sale of SLQs from *The Numismatic News*. Is this the basis for an article? Also, please try to find Census Report figures from NGC, PCGS, or ANACS on the population reports of upper-grade, certified examples.

Charles K. Miller  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

*President's note: Concerning the Numismatic News reference to the Superior sale of Jan 31 - Feb 1,*

*1994, of the "finest complete set of SLQs ever auctioned," we would be pleased to run an article on the auction and the coins sold. Any volunteers?*

*The latest available census figures (population reports) for SLQs will be included in the Fall/Winter issue of MacNeil's Notes, which will feature investment-related material.*

As a new member, I have been extremely disappointed in the nonresponse of two of the classified advertisers in the Spring 1994 issue. Both advertised "many dates and grades" and "wide range of dates and grades."

John W. Vaughn,  
Burlingame, Kansas

*President's note: We have deleted the referenced ads from this issue of MacNeil's Notes. They were carryovers from previous issues. We will reinstate if requested by the ad originators.*

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## Treasurer's report

The following is a summary of the Society's financial transactions for the period indicated:

|                                     |                  |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <b>Balance as of March 15, 1994</b> | <b>\$3198.33</b> |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|

### Income

|                            |                 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1994 Dues                  | 270.00          |
| Journal Sales, Back Issues | 280.00          |
| Fact Sheet Sales           | 12.00           |
| Savings Account Interest   | <u>23.31</u>    |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>\$585.31</b> |

### Expenses

|                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Spring Journal:      |                 |
| Printing and Editing | 512.26          |
| Postage              | 178.99          |
| Office Supplies      | 90.22           |
| P.O. Box Rental      | <u>24.50</u>    |
|                      | <b>\$805.97</b> |

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| <b>Balance forward as of July 15, 1994</b> | <b>\$2977.67</b> |
|--|------------------|

*Keith Saunders,  
Vice President/Treasurer*



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## Bylaws for the SLQCS

1. Promotes the sharing and writing of information on Standing Liberty quarters to an organization of individuals who are interested in increasing their knowledge of the series. For Society purposes, Standing Liberty quarters are defined as U.S. coins designed by Hermon A. MacNeil and dated between 1916 and 1930 (inclusive);
2. Gives Standing Liberty quarter collectors an opportunity to contact other collectors with similar numismatic interest;
3. Can promote consistent grading standards among collectors, dealers, Society members and nonmembers alike;
4. Provides members a means to sell their Standing Liberty quarters to other members, in an effort to complete or upgrade their collection;
5. Offers benefits to all collectors of Standing Liberty quarters, whether they collect AG through MS65+ or in between;
6. Gives its members an opportunity to express their opinions regarding all aspects of the Society;
7. Is a not-for-profit organization in all aspects, dedicated solely to the benefit of its members and those who assist the Society in advancing its purposes.

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## Advertisements

There is no charge for classified advertisements from collector-members up to a maximum of 40 words.

### Dealer advertising rates

|              | <u>One issue</u> | <u>Four issues</u> |
|--------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Full page    | \$40             | \$135              |
| Half page    | 25               | 85                 |
| Quarter page | 15               | 50                 |

Copy changes are permitted with each issue if camera-ready copy is provided. Deadlines for advertisements for the Spring, Summer, and Fall/Winter issues of *MacNeil's Notes* are March 1, July 1, and November 1, respectively.

## Classified ads

### For Sale

SLQ AND MERCURY DIME SLOT machine counterfeits. See Fig. 1 on page 5 of this issue of *MacNeil's Notes*. \$5 each plus SASE. Joe Abbin, 11716 Tivoli NE, Albuquerque, NM 87111, (505) 296-7678.

1917 TI, G+, \$8; 1917-D TI, VF, \$45; 1918, VG, \$14; 1919, VG, \$25; 1920, F, \$15; 1923-S, F, \$155; 1924-S, XF, \$65; 1925, VF, \$13; 1930 MS63, 80% FH, \$150. Add postage. Henry Bergos, 637 5th Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11215.

NICE ORIGINAL, PROBLEM FREE quarters. 1918 VF30, \$25; 1920 VF25, \$16; 1920-S EF40, \$35; 1921 VG20, \$135; 1923 VF30, \$21; 1924 VF20, \$18; 1924-S EF40, \$40; 1927-S good, \$10; 1928-S AU55, \$57. Ronald Pearson, Box 18695, San Jose, CA 95158.

COMPUTER PROGRAM LISTS AND inventories of varieties of U.S. coins. Specify coin & computer. Most require 1 disc. \$15 for 1st disc, \$5 each additional. Money back guarantee. Free update. SASE for available discs. Darrel Neidigh, 405 Topsfield, Hockessin, DE 19707.

### Wanted

LOOKING TO BUY A PRETTY 1920-D, 1923-S in VG or F and any white MS60-63 common dates. Charles W. Crew, 506 Poe Circle, Greenville, NC, 27858, (919) 756-4826 (h) or (919) 707-2219 (w).

CIRCULATED 1921 SLQs NEEDED, nice, original, problem-free only VF-20, will pay \$135; EF-40, will pay \$190. Please ship or write. Ronald Pearson, P.O. Box 18695, San Jose, CA, 95158.

PCGS MS63 FULL HEADS WANTED: 1919-D&S, 1924-S, plus 1920-S, 1926-D, and 1927-S in any MS FH. I'll pay \$100+ over bid for 24, 25, & 29-P, 28 & 29-S in PCGS MS66 FH. David Cowen, (212) 255-7575.

SLQ ERRORS, ESPECIALLY BROKAGES and Wrong-Planchet Strikes. Leave a PRIVATE message to SysOp, Numis-Net, (301) 498-8205, 300/1200/2400 Baud, 24 hours, or write to: LDM, Box 5100, Laurel Centre Station, Laurel, MD 20726. Thanks!

1929-D FULL HEAD, PCGS MS65. Jim Lehner, 5300 Far Hills, Suite 100, Kettering, OH 45429.

FULL-HEAD STANDING LIBERTY quarter, 1920-S in AU50 or better. Joe Abbin, 11716 Tivoli NE, Albuquerque, NM 87111, (505) 296-7678, call collect.

ANYONE INTERESTED IN PUTTING together a network of FH collectors, please contact me. We may be able to assist each other in locating the coins we need or make trades. Ray Masciarella, 840 U.S. Highway One, Ste. 340, North Palm Beach, FL 33408, (407) 575-4453

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTER COLLECTORS SOCIETY — MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Check the description that applies to you: \_\_\_\_\_ Collector \_\_\_\_\_ Dealer

My collection interests: \_\_\_\_\_

My name and address \_\_\_\_\_ may/\_\_\_\_\_ may not be made available to other Society members.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

SEND THIS FORM with your check (\$10 per calendar year) to: SLQCS

P.O. Box 14762

Albuquerque, NM 87191-4762

